

Beating the limits with initial correlations

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Fast and reliable reset of a qubit is a key prerequisite for any quantum technology. For real world open quantum systems undergoing non-Markovian dynamics, reset implies both purification and erasure of correlations between qubit and environment. Here, we derive optimal reset protocols using a combination of geometric and numerical control theory. For factorizing initial states, we find a lower limit for the entropy reduction of the qubit as well as a speed limit. The time-optimal solution is determined by the maximum coupling strength. Initial correlations, remarkably, allow for faster reset and smaller errors.

I. INTRODUCTION

Quantum technology requires re-usable qubits [1]. A reliable reset to a well-defined state is vital, no matter if the quantum system in question is to be used repeatedly, e.g. in the case of quantum computing [2–7], or a cycle is to be performed, as required for quantum thermodynamical machines [8–12]. This implies a purification or cooling task [13–16], since quantum systems are inevitably in contact with their environment. The corresponding entropy reduction can be achieved in two ways—by employing an auxiliary degree of freedom with lower entropy than the system for an entropy swap [14, 15] or by coupling the system to a reservoir where the steady state coincides with the desired reset. The relaxation in the latter case is typically sped up by extra means [13, 16], as fast protocols are desirable for error prevention. In both settings for cooling, the entropy sink, i.e., the environment, is a controllable resource which can at least be switched on and off at will. In addition to cooling, reset also includes the erasure of any correlations between system and environment, irrespective of the environment being natural or engineered. This aspect is typically not taken into account, due to the assumption of weak coupling. However, as has been demonstrated recently [12], different cycles of a quantum heat engine do not show the same performance in the presence of intercycle coherence. In general, the assumption of negligible correlations is hardly justified in mesoscopic devices such as superconducting qubits [17] which are typically exposed to environments giving rise to non-Markovian dynamics. Here, we focus on the role of initial correlations between system and environment for qubit reset. Using quantum optimal control, we show that initial correlations can not only be erased, but turn out to be an asset for purification. With initial correlations, we are able to outperform the best possible uncorrelated reset protocol both in fi-

delity and minimal time. Our results suggest to actively exploit initial correlations between system and environment in quantum technology.

We consider a qubit in contact with an environment which gives rise to non-factorizing dynamics. Assuming the qubit was used in a quantum computation or it underwent part of a thermodynamic cycle, the task is to reset it, that is to erase the correlations with the environment and transfer the qubit into a well-defined pure state. We therefore aim at cooling the qubit *below* the steady state of the open system and erasing all correlations. To this end, we employ quantum optimal control theory [18]. By definition, only the system, i.e., the qubit, is controllable, the environment and the system-environment coupling are not. As there has been evidence, that non-Markovian dynamics might be a resource for control tasks such as cooling [19] or gate implementation [20, 21], we also investigate whether entanglement and non-Markovianity facilitate qubit reset.

The paper is organized as follows. Section II introduces the model we study. The numerical results for optimal qubit reset are presented in section III. In certain limits, the control problem can be solved analytically as shown in section IV, and the analytical results provide an intuitive interpretation of the reset protocols obtained numerically. Section V concludes.

II. MODEL

Our system consists of a qubit in interaction with an external field. The Hamiltonian reads

$$\hat{H}_Q(t) = -\frac{\hbar\omega_Q}{2}\hat{\sigma}_Q^z - \frac{\hbar\varepsilon(t)}{2}\hat{\sigma}_Q^x. \quad (1)$$

Here, ω_Q is the qubit's level splitting and $\varepsilon(t)$ a control field, to be determined by optimal control theory. $\hat{\sigma}^i$,

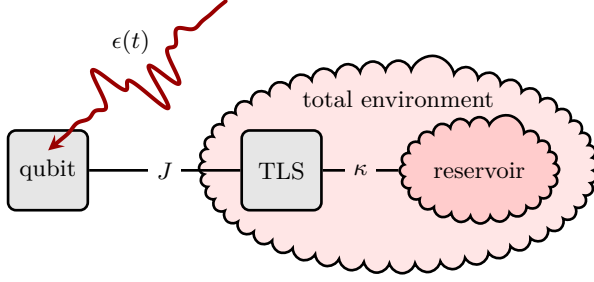


FIG. 1. We consider a qubit strongly coupled to a two-level system (TLS) that is weakly coupled to a reservoir. Due to the strong coupling, the qubit dynamics may become non-Markovian. The qubit-TLS coupling is given by J , while the TLS-reservoir couples with strength κ . The coupling between qubit and the reservoir is only indirect.

$i = \{x, y, z\}$, are the usual Pauli matrices.

As depicted in Fig. 1, an environment inducing non-Markovian dynamics can be mapped onto a pseudo-mode which in turn is coupled to a reservoir of Lindblad-type that can be described by a standard Markovian master equation [20, 22, 23]. Here, we represent the pseudo-mode by a second two-level system (TLS) and model the effect of the remainder of the environment by the quantum optical master equation [24]. The TLS-Hamiltonian is $\hat{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{TLS}} = -\frac{\hbar\omega_{\text{TLS}}}{2}\hat{\sigma}_{\text{TLS}}^z$ with level splitting ω_{TLS} , and the coupling between qubit and TLS is given by

$$\hat{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{int}} = J (\hat{\sigma}_{\text{Q}}^x \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{\text{TLS}}^x) \quad (2)$$

with J the coupling strength. The total equation of motion becomes

$$\begin{aligned} i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} \hat{\rho}(t) &= [\hat{\mathbf{H}}(t), \hat{\rho}(t)] + \mathcal{L}_D[\hat{\rho}(t)], \\ \mathcal{L}_D[\hat{\rho}(t)] &= i\hbar \sum_{k=1,2} \kappa \left(\hat{\mathbf{L}}_k \hat{\rho}(t) \hat{\mathbf{L}}_k^\dagger - \frac{1}{2} \{ \hat{\mathbf{L}}_k^\dagger \hat{\mathbf{L}}_k, \hat{\rho}(t) \} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

with $\hat{\mathbf{H}}(t) = \hat{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{Q}}(t) \otimes \hat{\mathbf{1}}_{\text{TLS}} + \hat{\mathbf{1}}_{\text{Q}} \otimes \hat{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{TLS}} + \hat{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{int}}$. The Lindblad operators model the thermal equilibration between the pseudo-mode and the remaining reservoir and correspond to those of the optical master equation [24], $\hat{\mathbf{L}}_1 = \sqrt{N+1}(\hat{\mathbf{1}}_{\text{Q}} \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{\text{TLS}}^-)$, $\hat{\mathbf{L}}_2 = \sqrt{N}(\hat{\mathbf{1}}_{\text{Q}} \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{\text{TLS}}^+)$, where $N = 1/(e^{\beta\hbar\omega_{\text{TLS}}} - 1)$ and β is the inverse thermal energy of the reservoir. We take the coupling J between qubit and TLS to be larger than the coupling κ (otherwise the dynamics of the qubit would be Markovian). On the other hand, J is still small with respect to the level splitting ω_{TLS} of the TLS. The corresponding timescale separation ensures detailed balance and accord with the second law of thermodynamics [25]. Note that κ refers to a rate, in a physical sense, rather than a coupling strength but, since both can't be distinguished mathematically, we refer to it as a coupling.

As we will show below, introduction of a pseudo-mode is crucial to determine the minimum time for qubit reset. Without any structure in the environment, the minimum time for entropy export is limited by the weak coupling between system and reservoir, even at zero temperature and continuous driving of the qubit to maximize entropy export [26].

We will analyze several initial states for the qubit and TLS. As the TLS is part of the environment, we assume it to be initially always in thermal equilibrium with the reservoir. While we are interested in the role of initial system-bath correlations for the reset, we start with factorizing initial conditions. As the qubit is in permanent contact with the TLS, we assume it to be quasi-thermalized with the reservoir as well. Their respective initial states read

$$\hat{\rho}_{\alpha}^{\text{th}} = \frac{e^{x_{\alpha}} |0\rangle\langle 0| + e^{-x_{\alpha}} |1\rangle\langle 1|}{2 \cosh(x_{\alpha})}, \quad x_{\alpha} = \frac{\hbar\omega_{\alpha}\beta}{2}, \quad (4)$$

with $\alpha \in \{\text{Q}, \text{TLS}\}$. We could also assume different temperatures for qubit and TLS but the effect would be the same as assuming different level splittings for qubit and TLS. To limit the number of parameters, we only explore the second option below. The joint state of qubit and TLS at $t = 0$ is factorized,

$$\hat{\rho}_1^{\text{init}} = \hat{\rho}_{\text{Q}}^{\text{th}} \otimes \hat{\rho}_{\text{TLS}}^{\text{th}}. \quad (5)$$

For non-factorizing initial conditions, we first investigate the fully thermalized state of qubit and TLS,

$$\hat{\rho}_2^{\text{init}} = \hat{\rho}^{\text{th}} = \frac{1}{Z} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_+ & 0 & 0 & \zeta_+ \\ 0 & \mu_+ & \zeta_- & 0 \\ 0 & \zeta_- & \mu_- & 0 \\ \zeta_+ & 0 & 0 & \lambda_- \end{pmatrix}, \quad (6)$$

where $Z = 2 [\cosh(x_+) + \cosh(x_-)]$ is the partition function and

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\pm} &= \omega_{\text{Q}} \pm \omega_{\text{TLS}}, & \lambda_{\pm} &= \cosh(x_+) \pm \frac{\delta_+}{\Omega_+} \sinh(x_+), \\ x_{\pm} &= \frac{\Omega_{\pm}\beta}{2}, & \mu_{\pm} &= \cosh(x_-) \pm \frac{\delta_-}{\Omega_-} \sinh(x_-), \\ \Omega_{\pm} &= \sqrt{\delta_{\pm}^2 + 4J^2}, & \zeta_{\pm} &= -\frac{2J}{\Omega_{\pm}} \sinh(x_{\pm}). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

In order to further examine the role of initial correlations for the reset, we artificially add correlations to the factorizing initial state (5),

$$\hat{\rho}_3^{\text{init}} = \hat{\rho}_{\text{Q}}^{\text{th}} \otimes \hat{\rho}_{\text{TLS}}^{\text{th}} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma^* & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (8)$$

Motivated by Eq. (6), we chose $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\gamma < 0$, while ensuring that the result is still a valid density matrix.

We quantify the total amount of correlations in terms of the mutual information of qubit and TLS [27], since

in our setting, correlations between the qubit and its environment correspond to correlations between qubit and TLS. Furthermore, we compute the quantum discord [28], in order to distinguish between classical and quantum correlations, as well as entanglement in terms of concurrence [29].

Note that the Lindblad operators act locally, i.e., on the TLS alone. This is sufficient to decorrelate qubit and TLS in case of initial correlations, however, with the timescale set by κ [30]. Here we seek protocols that are faster than this timescale. Our quest is motivated by the fact that the dynamics of the qubit may become non-Markovian, and non-Markovian effects were shown to result in smaller quantum speed limit times [31, 32]. Moreover, a potential speed-up is due to local modes in the environment [33], represented here by the TLS.

If not stated otherwise, $\omega_{\text{TLS}} \neq \omega_{\text{Q}}$ in the following and in particular, $\omega_{\text{TLS}} > \omega_{\text{Q}}$. We set $\hbar = 1$ as well as $\omega_{\text{Q}} = 1$ which defines the units for time and energy, respectively. The chosen parameters are typical for superconducting qubits [34]. In particular, our model could be easily implemented by two superconducting qubits in an RLC circuit [11], where the resistor acts as a thermal reservoir, or by two superconducting qubits with one of them coupled to a lossy cavity [13].

III. NUMERICAL RESULTS

The control problem of qubit reset with the equation of motion (3) and initial conditions (5), (6) and (8) is not easily amenable to an analytical solution. We therefore first determine optimized fields for the reset of the qubit using numerical quantum optimal control [18].

A. Optimal Control Theory

Assuming a quantum system can be influenced by external fields $\{\varepsilon_k(t)\}$, optimal control theory (OCT) provides the means to maximize or minimize a predefined figure of merit. In our case, the control problem is a simple state-to-state transfer [35], achieved within a fixed time T . The total optimization functional,

$$F[\{\varepsilon_k\}] = \epsilon_T [\hat{\rho}(T)] + \int_0^T dt g[\{\varepsilon_k(t)\}, \hat{\rho}(t), t], \quad (9)$$

consists of the figure of merit $\epsilon_T [\hat{\rho}(T)]$ and additional constraints, captured in a function g . In the following, we consider only a single external field, $\varepsilon(t)$. Our figure of merit is the error in preparing the qubit in the desired target state, irrespective of the TLS state. This can be expressed as [36]

$$\epsilon_T [\hat{\rho}(T)] = 1 - \left\langle \Psi_{\text{Q}}^{\text{targ}} \left| \text{Tr}_{\text{TLS}} [\hat{\rho}(T)] \right| \Psi_{\text{Q}}^{\text{targ}} \right\rangle, \quad (10)$$

where $\text{Tr}_{\text{TLS}} [\cdot]$ describes the partial trace over the TLS. Without loss of generality, we choose the target state $|\Psi_{\text{Q}}^{\text{targ}}\rangle$ to be the bare ground state of the qubit.

We will use Krotov's method [37] in the following, an iterative optimization algorithm with built-in monotonic convergence [38]. The constraint function is chosen as

$$g[\{\varepsilon(t)\}] = \frac{\lambda}{S(t)} (\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon^{\text{ref}}(t))^2, \quad (11)$$

where λ is a numerical parameter that controls the update magnitude of the field $\varepsilon(t)$, $S(t)$ a shape function and $\varepsilon^{\text{ref}}(t)$ a reference field (taken to be the field from the previous iteration). The actual update equation from the fields is determined by Eq. (11), the equation of motion (3) and the final time target (10). For more details see Ref. [38].

B. Factorizing Initial State

We start by deriving the optimal reset protocol for a factorizing initial state (5) of qubit and TLS, i.e., when no initial correlations between system and environment are present. Note that the level splittings of qubit and TLS are not the same and $\omega_{\text{TLS}} > \omega_{\text{Q}}$. This, together with the identical temperature of qubit and TLS, results in a higher von Neumann entropy of qubit than TLS. According to the second law of thermodynamics, one would expect the best cooling to be achieved by an entropy exchange between TLS and qubit. This has indeed been observed before [14, 15].

For the chosen parameters, entropy exchange can be realized by simply swapping the ground state populations of qubit and TLS. This is best achieved when qubit and TLS are in resonance. As can be seen in Eq. (1), the control field $\varepsilon(t)$ effectively changes the frequency of the qubit. Therefore an educated guess would be to ramp qubit and TLS rapidly into resonance and stay there just long enough for a full swap operation. Figure 2(a) shows the dynamics for this particular guess field (dashed lines), as well as the free evolution (dotted lines) and the dynamics under the optimized field (solid lines). With the optimized field, we indeed obtain the anticipated swap in the ground state populations at $t = T$. In contrast, for the guess field, the maximal $p_{\text{Q}}(t)$ is already achieved at $t \approx 17$.

As we will show analytically in Sec. IV below, the swap is the best and fastest protocol for all factorizing initial conditions when the TLS is initially diagonal in its eigenbasis. The analytical bounds for the minimal error and the shortest possible duration in which the minimal error is reached, given the parameters used in Fig. 2, are

$$\epsilon_T^{\text{min}} = 1 - p_{\text{TLS}}^{\text{th}} = 4.74\%, \quad T^{\text{min}} = \frac{\pi}{2J} = 15.7. \quad (12)$$

The actual value of the minimal error ϵ_T^{min} is determined by the initial ground state population $p_{\text{TLS}}^{\text{th}}$ of the TLS,

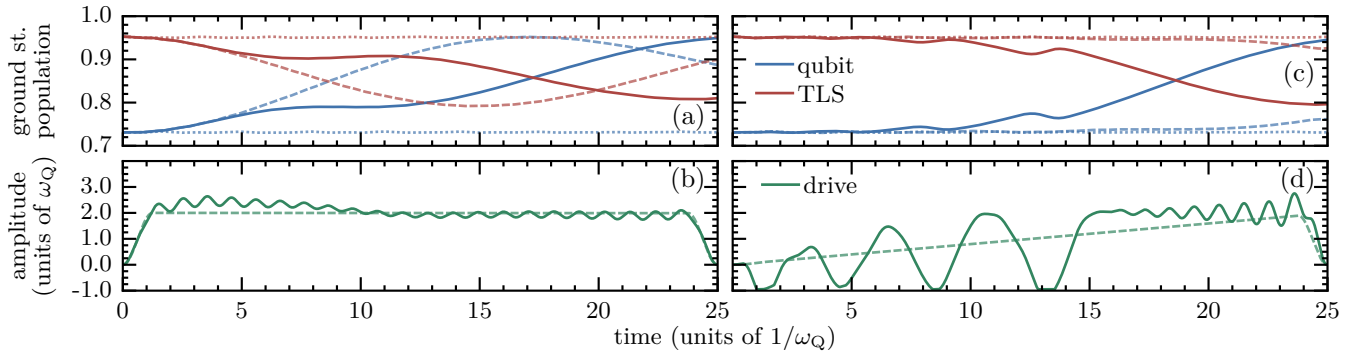


FIG. 2. (a,c) Population dynamics induced by the optimized fields (solid lines) for a factorizing initial state, Eq. (5). The corresponding fields are shown in (b,d). The dotted lines illustrate the free evolution of the system, the dashed lines the guess field and its evolution. Left and right hand side used different guess fields for the optimization. Parameters are $\omega_Q = 1.0$, $\omega_{\text{TLS}} = 3.0$, $J = 0.1$, $\kappa = 0.04$ and $\beta = 1.0$. The initial ground state populations of qubit and TLS are $p_Q^{\text{init}} = 0.731$ and $p_{\text{TLS}}^{\text{init}} = 0.953$. The final value for the qubit's population is given by the fidelity $1 - \epsilon_T = p_Q(T) \approx 0.950$ with error $\epsilon_T = 5.04\%$ (a,b), respectively $\epsilon_T = 5.44\%$ (c,d).

i.e., it is governed by the reservoir temperature. One might wonder why the minimal time $t \approx 17$ required for the swap in Fig. 2(a) is larger than T^{min} in Eq. (12). This is due to the fact that, for the sake of experimentally feasible control signals, we do not allow $\varepsilon(t)$ to be instantaneously switched on and off. If we relax this constraint, our optimized control reaches the quantum speed limit T^{min} .

For any time longer than T^{min} , there is always at least one solution achieving maximal cooling, i.e., the control strategy is not unique. Another possible control field is shown exemplarily in Fig. 2(d). The non-uniqueness of the solution allows for taking into account further experimentally desirable features, such as restriction of the maximal amplitude of the control, without losing performance.

C. Correlated Initial State

An obvious choice for a correlated initial state is the joint thermal equilibrium state (6) of qubit and TLS. For the chosen parameters, the mutual information of this state is rather small, $\mathcal{I}^{\text{init}} = 4.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$. The state is separable but has non-zero quantum discord. Note that all initial states studied within this section have non-vanishing quantum discord, since for a thermalized TLS there is no state with only classical correlations.

As can be seen in Fig. 3(a,b,c), both cooling and erasure of correlation is achieved by the optimized control field. Note that, even though the total amount of initial and final correlations is small, classical and quantum correlations, the latter given by the quantum discord \mathcal{Q} , arise at intermediate times. The final value of the error in Fig. 3(a), $\epsilon_T = 4.74\%$, coincides with the minimal error ϵ_T^{min} for factorizing initial states, cf. Eq. (12). As it was more difficult (in terms of numerical optimization) to approach this limit for factorizing initial conditions,

initial correlations seem to facilitate qubit reset.

To verify this conjecture and better understand the role of initial correlations, we relax the assumption that qubit and TLS have a different level splitting and choose $\omega_Q = \omega_{\text{TLS}}$. In this case, no cooling would be possible at all for factorizing initial conditions. The initial state is given by Eq. (8). It is thermal in the sense that, if TLS or qubit is traced out, one obtains Eq. (4). As can be seen in Fig. 3(d,e,f), for an initial state with mutual information $\mathcal{I}^{\text{init}} = 0.345$ and quantum discord $\mathcal{Q}^{\text{init}} = 0.228$, it is possible to cool and erase the correlations despite the fact that initially qubit and TLS have the same frequency and temperature. This is clear evidence for system-environment correlations acting as a resource for cooling.

Remarkably, even the speed limit obtained for factorizing initial conditions does not hold anymore. As can be seen in Fig. 4(a), with increasing correlations, i.e., mutual information, the error threshold of the factorizing dynamics, ϵ_T^{min} , can be reached in shorter times. Note that although the upper left point in Fig. 4(a) lies above the approximate quantum speed limit for factorizing initial conditions, this is only due to influence of the counter rotating terms (which we will analyze in more detail in section III D). If we temporarily neglect the counter rotating terms, the result coincides with the quantum speed limit.

Moreover, Fig. 4(b) shows that the final error ϵ_T is reduced for increasing initial correlations. While we have also studied entangled initial states, the data is not presented here, as the results do not differ. We find that only the amount of mutual information, not the type of correlations is relevant for cooling.

To summarize our findings obtained so far, it is not only possible to reset the qubit in the presence of initial correlations; initial correlations between system and environment can actually be used to enhance the performance of the cooling protocol. Moreover, in the resonant

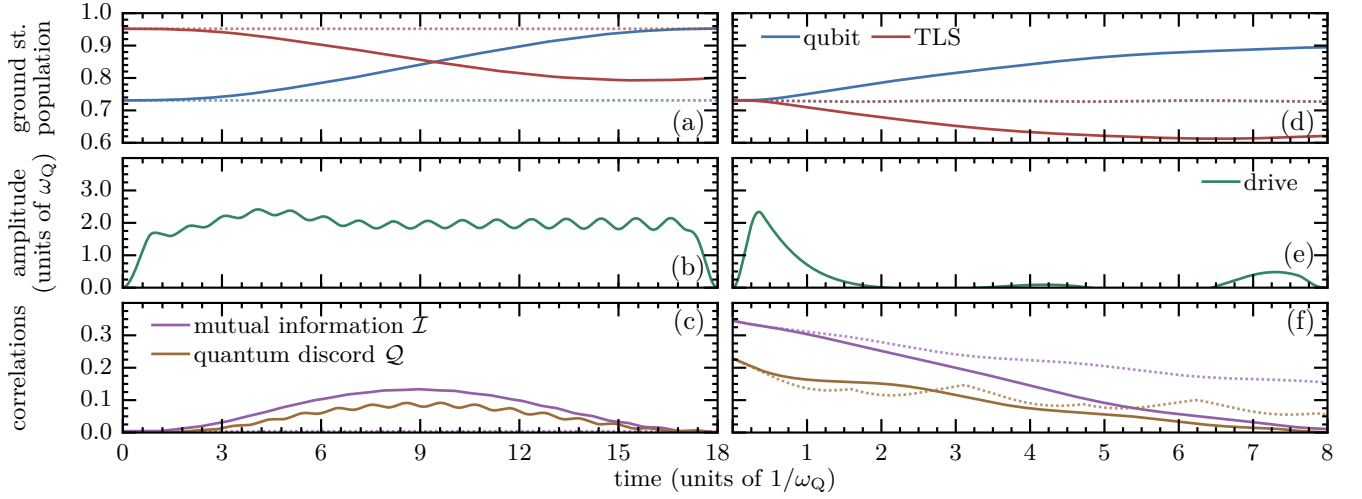


FIG. 3. Same as Fig. 2 but with correlated, non-entangled initial states. For the left hand side, the initial state is Eq. (6) and, after optimization, the error at final time becomes $\epsilon_T = 4.74\%$ and thus coincides with the limit ϵ_T^{\min} , cf. Eq. (12). For the right hand side, the initial state is Eq. (8) with $\omega_Q = \omega_{\text{TLS}} = 1.0$ and $\gamma = -0.19$. With these level splittings, the error limit for factorizing thermal initial states amounts to $\epsilon_T^{\min} = 26.9\%$. It is given directly by the initial state since cooling is not possible at all in this case. With initial correlations, the error under the optimized field becomes $\epsilon_T = 10.52\%$ and is thus much smaller than ϵ_T^{\min} for factorizing initial states.

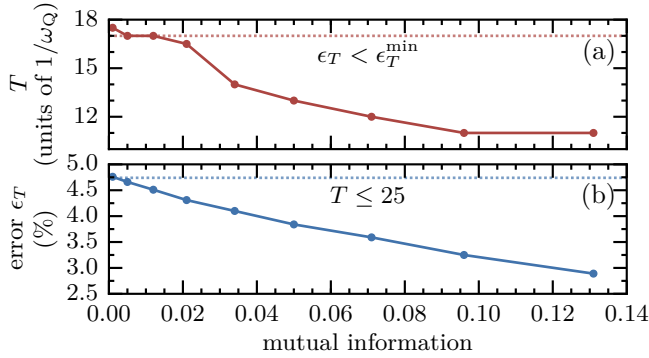


FIG. 4. Quantum speed limit (a) and minimal error (b) for a parametrical variation of the strength of initial correlations in Eq. (8). Note that upper and lower panel display results of different optimizations, only their initial states were identical. Panel (a) shows the smallest final time T , which still yields an error $\epsilon_T < \epsilon_T^{\min}$. The dashed line corresponds to the approximate minimal time for a swap operation for factorizing initial states, taking into account finite ramps of the field at the beginning and end, cf. Fig. 2(b). Panel (b) shows the smallest error ϵ_T for any final time satisfying $T \leq 25$. The dashed line corresponds to the limit ϵ_T^{\min} for factorizing initial states, cf. Eq. (12). Same parameters as in Fig. 2.

case, initial correlations enable cooling that is impossible without their presence. We analyze the dynamics that lead to this surprising result in more detail in Sec. IV.

D. Influence of the Counter Rotating Terms

In the following, we examine the influence of the counter rotating terms in the interaction Hamiltonian (2) which can be rewritten,

$$\hat{H}_{\text{int}} = J (\hat{\sigma}_Q^+ \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{\text{TLS}}^+ + \hat{\sigma}_Q^+ \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{\text{TLS}}^- + \hat{\sigma}_Q^- \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{\text{TLS}}^+ + \hat{\sigma}_Q^- \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{\text{TLS}}^-), \quad (13)$$

where $\hat{\sigma}^-$ ($\hat{\sigma}^+$) are the usual lowering (raising) operators for two-level systems. The counter rotating terms are given by $\hat{\sigma}_Q^+ \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{\text{TLS}}^-$ and $\hat{\sigma}_Q^- \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{\text{TLS}}^+$; they are often neglected as part of a rotating wave approximation (RWA). As we will show, these terms contribute to the dynamics of qubit coupled to the TLS, i.e., the RWA is not a good approximation here. Nevertheless, they have only a minor influence on the solution of the reset control problem.

In the RWA, the interaction Hamiltonian becomes

$$\hat{H}_{\text{int}}^{\text{RWA}} = J (\hat{\sigma}_Q^+ \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{\text{TLS}}^- + \hat{\sigma}_Q^- \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{\text{TLS}}^+). \quad (14)$$

Repeating the optimizations for the factorizing initial state (5) under the RWA yields errors that are slightly smaller ($\epsilon_T = 5.01\%$ in Fig. 5(a,b) and $\epsilon_T = 5.41\%$ in Fig. 5(c,d)), compared to the case when the counter-rotating terms are included ($\epsilon_T = 5.04\%$ in Fig. 2(a,b) and $\epsilon_T = 5.44\%$ in Fig. 2(c,d)). Employing the optimized fields from Fig. 5 in the dynamics including the counter rotating terms (without further optimization) results in only slightly increased final errors $\epsilon_T = 5.12\%$ (a,b) and $\epsilon_T = 5.49\%$ (c,d). The errors are thus affected only in the third digit, despite the dynamics and optimized fields in Figs. 2 and 5 being visibly different.

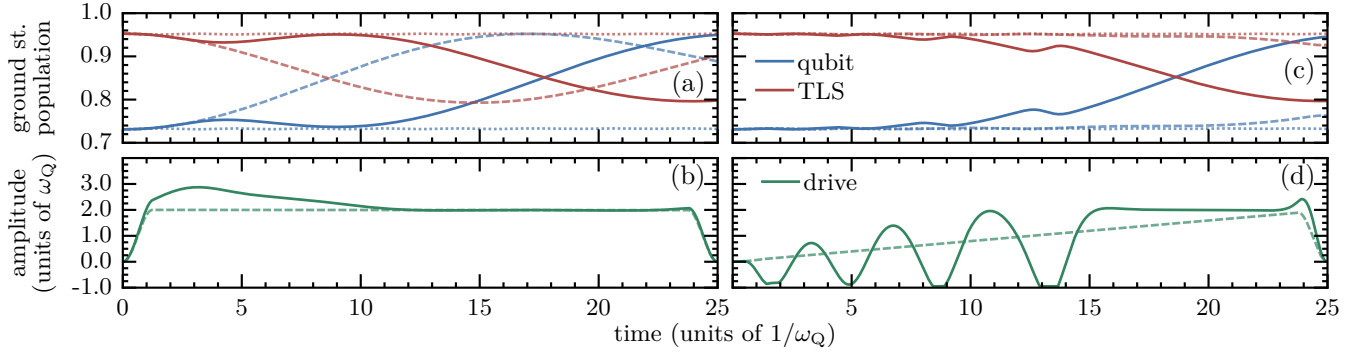


FIG. 5. Identical to Fig. 2 but employing the RWA (14) for dynamics and optimizations. For the final errors, we find $\epsilon_T = 5.01\%$ (a,b) and $\epsilon_T = 5.41\%$ (c,d).

In order to repeat this analysis for non-factorizing initial states, we have to adjust the joint thermal state (6) of qubit and TLS,

$$\hat{\rho}_{2,\text{RWA}}^{\text{init}} = \hat{\rho}_{\text{RWA}}^{\text{th}} = \frac{1}{Z} \begin{pmatrix} e^\phi & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda + \frac{\delta}{\Omega}\mu & -\frac{2J}{\Omega}\mu & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{2J}{\Omega}\mu & \lambda - \frac{\delta}{\Omega}\mu & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{-\phi} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (15)$$

where $\lambda = \cosh(x)$, $\mu = \sinh(x)$ and partition function $Z = 2 \cosh(\phi) + 2 \cosh(x)$ with

$$\begin{aligned} \delta &= \omega_Q - \omega_{\text{TLS}}, & \phi &= \frac{(\omega_Q + \omega_{\text{TLS}})\beta}{2}, \\ x &= \frac{\Omega\beta}{2}, & \Omega &= \sqrt{\delta^2 + 4J^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

The optimized final error in the RWA becomes $\epsilon_T = 4.73\%$, compared to $\epsilon_T = 4.74\%$ in Fig. 3(a,b,c). Using the RWA-optimized field in the dynamics including the counter-rotating terms increases the final error to only $\epsilon_T = 4.78\%$. This is particularly remarkable, since not only the interaction Hamiltonians differ, but also the initial states, cf. Eqs. (6) and (15). Similarly, for very strong initial correlations, we find $\epsilon_T = 10.4\%$, compared to $\epsilon_T = 10.5\%$ in Fig. 3(d,e,f); and use of the RWA-optimized field in dynamics with the counter rotating terms increases the error to only $\epsilon_T = 10.6\%$. Similarly, we find our analysis of the quantum speed limit and minimal achievable error in Fig. 4 to be essentially independent of the RWA.

The small increase of the errors when using the RWA-optimized fields in dynamics that include the counter-rotating terms is explained by larger final residual correlations. However, the increase due to the counter-rotating terms is of the order of 10^{-4} , whereas all final errors quoted above correspond to residual correlations of the order of 10^{-3} . Overall, the increase is thus negligible, and we conclude that the counter-rotating terms, while modifying the dynamics, have no relevant influence on the achievable final error or, in other words, the controllability of the problem. This has two important

implications: First, in order to identify control solutions for the reset problem, it is sufficient to consider the interaction Hamiltonian in the RWA (14). This will allow an analytical treatment, see Sec. IV below. Moreover, from an experimental perspective, a loss of fidelity in the third digit is irrelevant and it might actually be advantageous to use RWA-optimized fields, since these are generally much smoother, cf. Fig. 2(b,d) and Fig. 5(b,d).

E. Non-Markovianity

Finally, we investigate whether non-Markovianity of the dynamics has any influence on the optimized fields and achievable final errors. The dynamics of the qubit becomes non-Markovian depending on the ratio J/κ . We quantify this by the accessible volume of state space [39] to study a possible interplay between non-Markovianity and control. It turns out that non-Markovianity is not needed to perform the qubit reset but it also is not harmful, in the sense that the optimization does not suppress non-Markovianity. In other words, if the free evolution is non-Markovian, then the controlled one is also (data not shown). Similarly if the undriven dynamics is Markovian (according to the accessible state space volume), allowing for a non-zero external field does not give rise to non-Markovian dynamics for the swap-like solutions. Only if we impose additional constraints, for example if we limit the amplitude of the drive which necessitates for longer times T , the driven dynamics becomes non-Markovian.

IV. ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Two observations in the analysis of the numerical results presented above allow us to simplify our model (3): (i) Solutions obtained under the RWA perform almost equally well when the counter-rotating terms are taken into account. In other words, although the RWA is not a good approximation for the dynamics, it may be invoked to determine the controls. (ii) Two different timescales are relevant to characterize the interaction of the qubit

with the environment—a fast one to dump the qubit’s entropy into the pseudo-mode, determined by the coupling J , and a slow one leading to re-equilibration, determined by the coupling κ . Most importantly, the re-equilibration dynamics will never increase the purity of qubit or TLS above their steady state values. The minimum final error and time for the qubit reset are therefore determined only by the fast timescale dynamics.

These observations suggest to neglect the dynamics associated with the slow timescale and described by the Lindblad operators in Eq. (3) as well as the counter-rotating terms in the Hamiltonian (2). As a result, the reset control problem becomes amenable to an analytical solution.

A. Control Equations for Cooling a Qubit

In the following we use concepts from geometric control theory [40], where the idea consists in transforming the dynamical equations of the system in such a way that the optimality condition can be expressed analytically [41, 42]. For ease of the derivation, we transform states and Hamiltonian into the rotating frame. Neglecting the counter-rotating terms and the (slow) equilibration with the reservoir, the equation of motion reads

$$i \frac{d}{dt} \hat{\rho}'(t) = [\hat{\mathbf{H}}'(t), \hat{\rho}'(t)], \quad (17a)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{H}}'(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{d\delta(t)}{dt} \frac{t}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{d\delta(t)}{dt} \frac{t}{2} & J(t)e^{-i\delta(t)t} & 0 \\ 0 & J(t)e^{i\delta(t)t} & -\frac{d\delta(t)}{dt} \frac{t}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{d\delta(t)}{dt} \frac{t}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (17b)$$

where $\delta(t) = \omega_Q + \varepsilon(t) - \omega_{\text{TLS}}$ is the time-dependent detuning of qubit and TLS. For the sake of generality, we account for a possible time-dependence $J = J(t)$ of the coupling strength between qubit and TLS.

For the numerical optimization in section III, the optimization target was to reset the qubit in its ground state. Here, we choose a more general approach and maximize the qubit’s purity [43]. The key idea in the following is to chose a representation of the state $\hat{\rho}'(t)$ in terms of a set of real variables $\{x_1(t), \dots, x_{16}(t)\}$ to span the entire state space of qubit and TLS. Inserting this representation into Eq. (17a), one obtains coupled equations for all x_i . In order to decouple these equations and reduce the number of relevant variables, one needs to perform an appropriate variable transformation $\{x_1(t), \dots, x_{16}(t)\} \rightarrow \{z_1(t), \dots, z_{16}(t)\}$, see Appendix A. In the new variables, the qubit’s purity becomes

$$\mathcal{P}_Q = \frac{1}{2} + 2(z_1^2 + z_5^2 + z_7^2), \quad (18)$$

where we have dropped the explicit time dependence for all quantities. The corresponding equations of motion

are decoupled into two separate subspaces. On the one hand, we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{z}_1 \\ \dot{z}_2 \\ \dot{z}_3 \end{pmatrix} = 2J_1 \begin{pmatrix} -z_2 \\ z_1 - z_1^c \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2J_2 \begin{pmatrix} -z_3 \\ 0 \\ z_1 - z_1^c \end{pmatrix} + 2\alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -z_3 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (19)$$

describing the dynamics of the qubit’s ground state population, $p_Q = z_1 + 1/2$, within the three-dimensional subspace $S_1 = \{z_1, z_2, z_3\}$, z_1^c being a constant. Note that z_2, z_3 are non-zero at time $t = 0$ only if initial correlations are present, cf. Eqs. (8), (A1) and (A4). Equation (19) thus already indicates that initial correlations can be transferred into ground state population and hence purity. On the other hand, the qubit’s coherences, $\gamma_Q = z_5 + iz_7$, evolve within the four-dimensional subspace $S_2 = \{z_5, z_6, z_7, z_8\}$,

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{z}_5 \\ \dot{z}_6 \\ \dot{z}_7 \\ \dot{z}_8 \end{pmatrix} = J_1 \begin{pmatrix} -z_6 \\ z_5 \\ z_8 \\ -z_7 \end{pmatrix} + J_2 \begin{pmatrix} z_8 \\ -z_7 \\ z_6 \\ -z_5 \end{pmatrix} + 2\alpha \begin{pmatrix} z_7 \\ 0 \\ -z_5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (20)$$

where z_6 and z_8 are related to the TLS coherence. The three fields are given by

$$J_1 = J \cos(\delta t), \quad J_2 = J \sin(\delta t), \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d\delta(t)}{dt} t. \quad (21)$$

It is straightforward to show that the dynamics within the subspaces S_1 and S_2 is restricted to the surface of two spheres. For S_1 , we find from Eq. (19)

$$\frac{d}{dt} R_1^2 = 0, \quad R_1 = \sqrt{(z_1 - z_1^c)^2 + z_2^2 + z_3^2}, \quad (22)$$

with R_1 the radius of the sphere centered around $(z_1^c, 0, 0)$ with constant $z_1^c = -(z_4 + 1)/2$, cf. Eq. (A4). Similarly for S_2 , Eq. (20) yields

$$\frac{d}{dt} R_2^2 = 0, \quad R_2 = \sqrt{z_5^2 + z_6^2 + z_7^2 + z_8^2}, \quad (23)$$

with radius R_2 and center $(0, 0, 0, 0)$. The values of R_1 and R_2 are determined by the initial values z_i^{init} with $i = 1, \dots, 8$. In other words, the accessible part of the entire state space is fully determined by the initial state $\hat{\rho}^{\text{init}} = \hat{\rho}(0) = \hat{\rho}'(0)$.

B. Optimal Strategy for Thermal Factorizing Initial States

The factorizing initial state (5) is obviously diagonal. Thus we have $z_2^{\text{init}} = z_3^{\text{init}} = 0$ as well as $z_i^{\text{init}} = 0$, $i = 5, \dots, 8$. As a consequence, $R_2 = 0$, i.e., no dynamics will occur in S_2 , and the relevant subspace is entirely given by S_1 . In the following, we parametrize Eq. (5) as

$$\hat{\rho}^{\text{init}} = \hat{\rho}_Q^{\text{th}} \otimes \hat{\rho}_{\text{TLS}}^{\text{th}} = \begin{pmatrix} a_Q & 0 \\ 0 & b_Q \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} a_{\text{TLS}} & 0 \\ 0 & b_{\text{TLS}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (24)$$

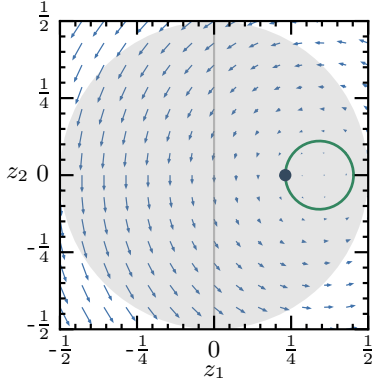


FIG. 6. Evolution of the qubit ground state population $p_Q = z_1 + 1/2$ (green line) within the subspace S_1^2 for non-vanishing coupling strength $J \neq 0$ and factorizing initial state (5), indicated by the large dot (parameters as in Fig. 2). Qubit and TLS are in resonance ($\delta = 0$ for all t) and the evolution of the state along the green line is determined by the vector field (25) (blue arrows). The gray vertical line indicates the minimal purity (respectively, ground state population) of the qubit, cf. Eq. (18) with $z_5 = z_7 = 0$. The gray sphere in the background visualizes the projection of the entire state space onto the two-dimensional subspace $\{z_1, z_2\}$.

and assume $\hat{\rho}_{\text{TLS}}^{\text{th}}$ to be initially more pure than $\hat{\rho}_Q^{\text{th}}$. This amounts to $a_{\text{TLS}}^2 + b_{\text{TLS}}^2 > a_Q^2 + b_Q^2$ with a, b the ground and excited state populations of qubit and TLS, respectively. We first discuss the resonant case, i.e., $\delta = 0$ for all t , and derive the time-optimal solution for the control problem. Second, we show that allowing for $\delta \neq 0$ does not improve the best possible final purity of the qubit.

For $\delta = 0$ for all t , which implies $\alpha = 0$, Eq. (19) is further simplified and the dynamics are confined to the two-dimensional subspace $S_1^2 = \{z_1, z_2\}$,

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{z}_1 \\ \dot{z}_2 \end{pmatrix} = 2J \begin{pmatrix} -z_2 \\ z_1 - z_1^c \end{pmatrix}. \quad (25)$$

Figure 6 shows the accessible state space for the dynamics within S_1^2 when starting in the initial state used in Fig. 2. Depending on the sign of J , the initial state evolves along the vector field ($J > 0$) or opposite to it ($J < 0$), cf. Eq. (25). The optimization target can then be trivially identified as the point with maximal z_1 on this curve. Assuming constant positive coupling J , the state will evolve with constant speed along the green line in Fig. 6. It then takes $T^{\min} = \pi/(2J)$ to reach the rightmost point. This can simply be shown by integrating along the green line. Allowing for time-dependent coupling $J(t) \geq 0$, the minimal time is given by

$$\int_0^{T^{\min}} J(t) dt = \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad (26)$$

Therefore, the time-optimal solution is to choose $J(t)$ maximal for all t .

The point of maximum qubit purity, \mathcal{P}_Q^{\max} , is determined by the center z_1^c of the sphere and its radius R_1 ,

$$\mathcal{P}_Q^{\max} = \frac{1}{2} + 2(z_1^c + R_1)^2 = a_{\text{TLS}}^2 + b_{\text{TLS}}^2 = \mathcal{P}_{\text{TLS}}^{\text{init}}, \quad (27)$$

with $\mathcal{P}_{\text{TLS}}^{\text{init}}$ the initial TLS purity. Equations (26) and (27) hold for any initial factorizing state of the form (24) with the TLS initially more pure than the qubit. Note that for $z_1^c < 0$, Eq. (27) becomes $\mathcal{P}_Q^{\max} = \frac{1}{2} + 2(z_1^c - R_1)^2$ but yields identical results.

It is straightforward to see that a non-vanishing time-dependent detuning $\delta \neq 0$, giving rise to $\alpha \neq 0$, does not provide access to states with higher qubit purity. The dynamics is confined to the surface of the three-dimensional sphere S_1 , cf. Eq. (22), and the point of maximal purity is already accessible with $\delta = 0$ for all t . It is important to note that $\delta \neq 0$ involves dynamics in the z_3 -dimension. This becomes crucial when starting with initially correlated states.

C. Optimal Strategy for Factorizing Initial States with Coherences

The most general initially factorizing state for qubit and TLS is given by

$$\hat{\rho}^{\text{init}} = \hat{\rho}_Q \otimes \hat{\rho}_{\text{TLS}} = \begin{pmatrix} a_Q & \gamma_Q \\ \gamma_Q^* & b_Q \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} a_{\text{TLS}} & \gamma_{\text{TLS}} \\ \gamma_{\text{TLS}}^* & b_{\text{TLS}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (28)$$

with a, b as in Eq. (24) and $\gamma_Q, \gamma_{\text{TLS}}$ the coherences of qubit and TLS. We first consider the case $\gamma_{\text{TLS}} = 0$. From a physical perspective, this is a well justified initial state, since we assume the TLS to be in permanent contact with the reservoir and thus in thermal equilibrium. In contrast, for the qubit, non-zero coherences, $\gamma_Q \neq 0$, are a possible scenario, e.g., as a result of its previous use in a computation. In this case, we again find $z_2^{\text{init}} = z_3^{\text{init}} = 0$. However, $z_5 = \Re\{\gamma_Q\}$ or $z_7 = \Im\{\gamma_Q\}$ or both will be non-zero. Note that $z_6^{\text{init}} = z_8^{\text{init}} = 0$ still holds but there are dynamics within the subspace S_2 , since $R_2 \neq 0$.

Assuming resonance in the following (i.e., $\delta = 0$ for all t), the dynamics within S_1 is reduced to the two-dimensional subspace S_1^2 , as discussed before. Similarly, the dynamics in the four-dimensional subspace S_2 decouple and can be described by two two-dimensional subspaces, S_2^2 and S_3^2 . Their respective equations of motions are

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{z}_5 \\ \dot{z}_6 \end{pmatrix} = J \begin{pmatrix} -z_6 \\ z_5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \dot{z}_7 \\ \dot{z}_8 \end{pmatrix} = J \begin{pmatrix} z_8 \\ -z_7 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (29)$$

Figure 7 shows the evolution in the three subspaces S_1^2 , S_2^2 and S_3^2 for an exemplary initial factorizing state with $\gamma_Q \neq 0$ and $\gamma_{\text{TLS}} = 0$. We now have dynamics in all three subspaces. As before, maximizing the qubit's ground state population, $p_Q = z_1 + 1/2$, requires the time

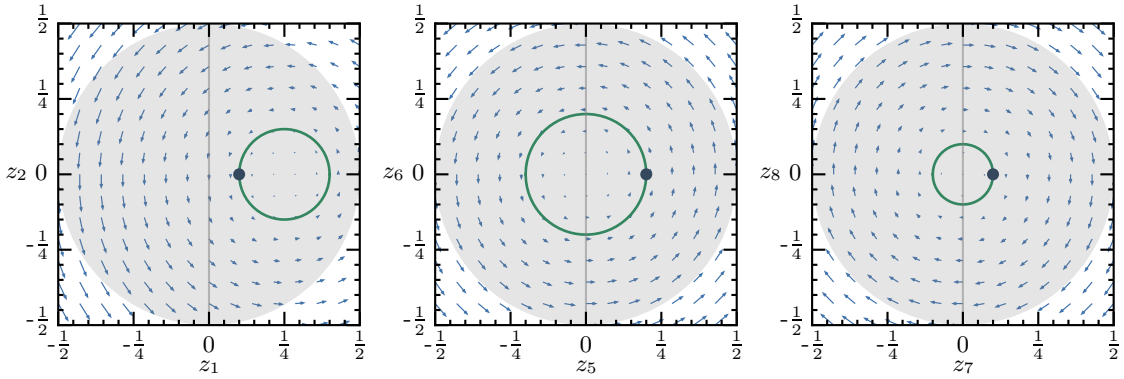


FIG. 7. Time evolution (green lines) within the three subspaces S_1^2 , S_2^2 and S_3^2 (from left to right) for a factorizing initial state (28) with $a_Q = 0.6$, $b_Q = 0.4$, $\gamma_Q = 0.2 + i0.1$ and $a_{\text{TLS}} = 0.9$, $b_{\text{TLS}} = 0.1$, $\gamma_{\text{TLS}} = 0$. Qubit and TLS are in resonance ($\delta = 0$ for all t). The dots indicate the initial state within the specific subspace, which then evolves along the vector fields (25) and (29), represented by the blue arrows. The gray vertical lines indicate the respective minimal contribution to the qubit's purity for each subspace, while the gray spheres visualize the projection of the entire state space onto the subspaces.

$T = \pi/(2J)$, which corresponds to evolution in terms of a half circle in S_1^2 . Importantly, the motion within S_1^2 is twice as fast as that in S_2^2 and S_3^2 , which can be easily seen by comparing Eqs. (25) and (29). Therefore, at time $T = \pi/(2J)$, the qubit's coherences, $\gamma_Q = z_5 + iz_7$, vanish, since the evolution within S_2^2 and S_3^2 only runs through a quarter circle. The minimal reset time is thus not changed when allowing for coherences in the initial qubit state. This finding is in line with the observation that for pure states (as considered in this section), standard quantum speed limit bounds coincide with the bound obtained from the Wigner-Yanase skew information which particularly quantifies the coherence of a state (relative to the eigenbasis of the Hamiltonian) [44] [45, 46]. Moreover, as long as the initial purities of qubit and TLS satisfy $\mathcal{P}_Q^{\text{init}} < \mathcal{P}_{\text{TLS}}^{\text{init}}$, the time-optimal solution is still the swap operation given by Eqs. (26) and (27). This is true irrespective of the specific initial state of the qubit.

If we allow for coherences also in the initial state of the TLS, $\gamma_{\text{TLS}} \neq 0$, this does not hold anymore. In this case, some or all of the initial values z_2^{init} , z_3^{init} , z_6^{init} and z_8^{init} are non-zero. Geometrically, the large dots in the three spheres S_1^2 , S_2^2 and S_3^2 in Fig. 7 are then placed at arbitrary points along the green curves. Thus, the evolution cannot easily be synchronized in terms of half and quarter circles. Rather, exact knowledge of the initial state would be required to determine the optimal solution.

D. Optimal Strategy for Correlated Initial States

For correlated initial states, the dynamics involving the qubit ground state population z_1 explores all three dimensions of the subspace S_1 spanned by z_1, z_2, z_3 . We show that a geometric analysis is still useful in this case since it provides physical insight into the control mechanisms of the optimal solution. In particular, it explains why initial correlations result in a higher purity and a

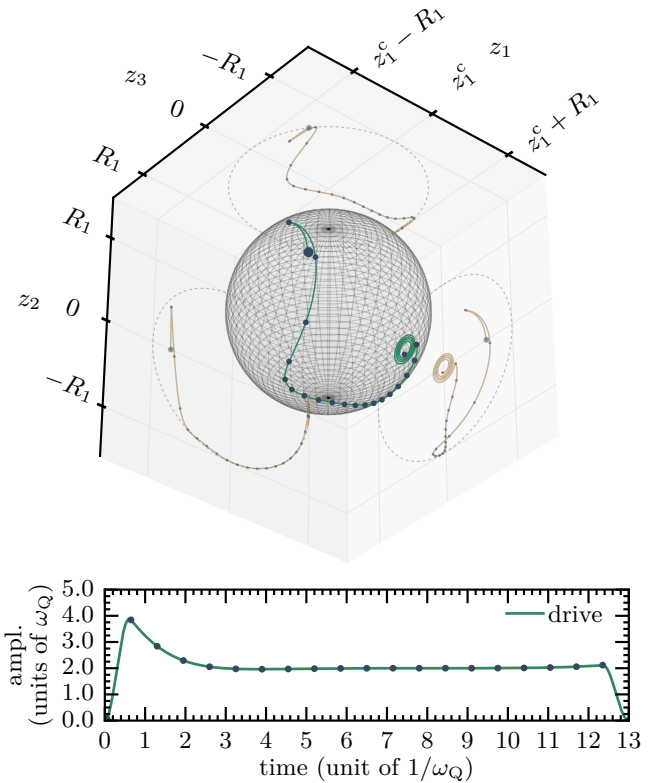


FIG. 8. Evolution within the subspace S_1 (top panel) for a correlated initial state of the form (8) under the optimized field shown in the bottom panel ($\gamma = -0.09$, all other parameters as in Fig. 2). The large dot marks the initial point in state space, the small dots indicate the evolution in chunks of 5% of the total time. The final error is $\epsilon_T = 1.6\%$, achieved within $T = 13$.

shorter time for the reset.

For any initial state satisfying Eq. (8), no dynamics occurs in S_2^2 and S_3^2 . It is then straightforward to show that these correlated initial states allow to access states with

higher purity than factorizing states: Since the reduced states of qubit and TLS are unchanged by the presence of correlations, the center $(z_1^c, 0, 0)$ of the sphere in S_1 remains the same, while its radius R_1 increases. As a result, the set of accessible states that may be reached by the dynamics is enlarged.

Figure 8 shows the evolution starting from a correlated initial state under a field designed by numerical optimization. It illustrates why the quantum speed limit for factorizing initial states can be beaten. For the initial state in Fig. 8, $z_2^{\text{init}} = 0$ and $z_3^{\text{init}} < 0$. The optimized field drives the state rapidly towards the $z_3 = 0$ plane. This is achieved by the characteristic off-resonant peak in the optimized field between $t = 0$ and $t = 2$. The subsequent evolution with $\delta = 0$ becomes two-dimensional within the z_1 - z_2 plane; it is equivalent to that in Fig. 6 discussed above. However, in contrast to the dynamics shown in Fig. 6, the motion in the z_1 - z_2 plane has to overcome a reduced distance as a consequence of the initial transfer between $z_3 < 0$ and $z_3 = 0$. It can be seen from the projection of the entire motion onto the z_1 - z_2 plane (shown in the front left plane in Fig. 8 top, note in particular the position of the third small dot), that less than a half circle has to be overcome by the evolution with $\delta = 0$ to reach the point of largest purity, $z_{1,\text{max}} = z_1^c + R_1$. Since the initial transfer towards the $z_3 = 0$ plane is accomplished faster than any motion within this plane, the total time is reduced. Unfortunately, however, the reduction in time comes at a cost, namely the control field must be tuned to the initial value of z_3 . In other words, for correlated initial states, derivation of the optimal control strategy requires knowledge of the initial state.

This analysis can be completed by a geometric description of the solution. To this end, we consider the differential system (19) and assume the coupling J to be bounded, while there is no constraint on $\frac{d\delta}{dt}$, i.e., on $\alpha(t)$, cf. Eq. (21). As in the numerical optimization, the optimal solution can be decomposed into two steps. In a first stage, we neglect the first two terms on the right hand side of Eq. (19) and the α -term is used to move arbitrarily fast in the z_2 - z_3 plane from the initial point into the $z_3 = 0$ plane. This motion is completed in a short time τ_ε provided $\alpha(t)$ satisfies the condition:

$$\int_0^{\tau_\varepsilon} 2\alpha(t)dt = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

which, after integration by parts, leads to

$$\delta(\tau_\varepsilon) - \int_0^{\tau_\varepsilon} \delta(t)dt = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

A standard solution for δ is given by a linear time evolution of the form

$$\delta(t) = \frac{\pi t}{2\tau_\varepsilon(1 - \tau_\varepsilon/2)} \quad \text{for } t \in [0, \tau_\varepsilon].$$

The second part of the optimal solution is the meridian trajectory in the $z_3 = 0$ plane with $\delta(t) = 0$. In fact,

for $\delta(t)$ constant, we recover the Grushin model [47]. It can be shown (using the appendix of Ref. [47]) that the meridian trajectory is the solution minimizing the time to reach the state of largest purity, $z_{1,\text{max}}$. The time required for the motion along the meridian is fixed by the initial point of this dynamics, it is $T^{\text{min}} = \theta^{\text{init}}/(2J)$ where θ^{init} is the polar angle of the sphere S_1 given by $z_1^{\text{init}} = R_1 \cos \theta^{\text{init}}$. Assuming the time to reach the $z_3 = 0$ plane, τ_ε , to be arbitrarily small, the time $\tau_\varepsilon + T^{\text{min}}$ required for both steps of the time-optimal solution for correlated initial states is smaller than the time of $\pi/(2J)$ obtained with factorizing initial states. This rigorously confirms the role of initial correlations for the speedup of the purification process.

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

We have shown that quantum optimal control theory allows to derive protocols for qubit reset with minimal error in minimum time. Such fast and reliable qubit reset is crucial for quantum devices to be used multiple times or quantum machines to operate in a cyclic way. Our main assumption was that the qubit is coupled to a structured environment, consisting of a pseudo-mode and a reservoir. Note that introducing more than one pseudo-mode will not change the overall picture since the reset will be determined by the most strongly coupled mode, in analogy with Ref. [21]. The coupling to the pseudo-mode is taken to be small compared to the level spacings but large enough to render the qubit dynamics non-Markovian; the coupling to the reservoir is weak. In an actual experiment, the pseudo-mode could be realized by an ancilla, and the reservoir by a resistor or a lossy cavity—scenarios that are found for example in superconducting circuits.

The assumptions of our model imply two timescales—a fast one for the interaction between qubit and TLS (pseudo-mode) and a slow one for re-equilibration with the reservoir. This timescale separation allows to solve the reset control problem analytically and evaluate the bounds for minimum error and minimum time for certain initial states and under the rotating wave approximation. Assuming the TLS to be initially in thermal equilibrium with the reservoir, we find different solutions to the control problem for factorizing and correlated initial states. If qubit and TLS are initially uncorrelated (and thus there are no correlations between qubit and all of the environment), the time-optimal solution is a swap operation. Cooling and reset are thus only possible if the TLS is initially colder, i.e., purer, than the qubit. The minimal error is determined by the temperature as well as the initial difference in the qubit and TLS level splittings, it becomes smaller for larger TLS splitting. The minimal time is set by the coupling strength between qubit and TLS. The time-optimal solution consists in ramping qubit and TLS into and out off resonance. It is valid for all factorizing initial states of qubit and TLS

(with the TLS initially in thermal equilibrium with the reservoir), i.e., no a priori knowledge of the initial qubit state is necessary.

If initial correlations between qubit and environment are present, the limits on minimum error and minimum time for the uncorrelated case both can be beaten. However, in this case, knowledge of the initial state is required to derive the reset protocol since the control strategy is tied to the amount of initial correlations. Both speed-up and error reduction can be understood by the geometry of the evolution in state space. Remarkably, even in the case where qubit and TLS are initially in resonance and cooling would not be possible at all for factorizing initial conditions, correlations allow for entropy export. Initial correlations with the environment thus act as a resource for the qubit reset. Quantifying the initial correlations in terms of the mutual information of qubit and TLS, we have found the amounts by which error and time can be reduced to be directly linked to the mutual information. In contrast, the type of correlation turns out not to play any role. In other words, entanglement between system and environment is not required and classical correlations are sufficient to beat the limits on error and time for factorizing initial states.

Our findings suggest to actively exploit initial correlations between qubit and environment in qubit reset, using either ancilla qubits or true defects. For example for superconducting qubits, the latter can be characterized precisely both in terms of level splitting and coupling [48] and thus effectively act like an ancilla [21]. For optimum performance of the qubit reset, the amount of initial correlations must be known. The idea is then to engineer the initial correlations between the qubit and its environment before carrying out the reset. This is related to algorithmic cooling where correlations are created dynamically by cross-relaxation [49] or measurements of interacting qubits [50]. However, our approach differs in two important ways—it operates at the quantum speed limit and assumes controllability only for the system, not the bath.

Even when correlations are not created on purpose, they emerge inevitably when components are coupled. This is ignored in theoretical proposals that assume factorizing initial conditions. Executing time-optimal qubit reset with and without artificially engineered initial correlations would allow for an experimental comparison between factorizing and non-factorizing initial conditions. This would be an important step towards a better understanding of open quantum systems.

Enhancement of initial correlations by use of an ancilla or defect provides a fresh perspective onto quantum reservoir engineering [51]. So far, protocols for quantum reservoir engineering have targeted the creation of non-trivial quantum states as steady state of some driven-dissipative dynamics, see e.g. [51–54], assuming the evolution to be Markovian and the coupling to the environment to be weak. While we have found non-Markovianity per se not to be relevant for the success of qubit reset, we show that strong coupling to an engineered environment

allows for faster protocols and the emerging correlations to be useful for a further speed up of the evolution. This suggests to explore quantum reservoir engineering in scenarios beyond the weak coupling and Markov approximations.

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Appendix A: Variable transformations

We summarize here the variable transformations required to derive Eqs. (19) and (20) in Section IV A. First, we represent the density matrix in the rotating frame, $\hat{\rho}'(t)$, in terms of 16 real variables, $x_i(t) \in \mathbb{R}$, dropping the explicit time-dependence for all quantities in the following,

$$\hat{\rho}' = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_5 + ix_6 & x_7 + ix_8 & x_9 + ix_{10} \\ x_5 - ix_6 & x_2 & x_{11} + ix_{12} & x_{13} + ix_{14} \\ x_7 - ix_8 & x_{11} - ix_{12} & x_3 & x_{15} + ix_{16} \\ x_9 - ix_{10} & x_{13} - ix_{14} & x_{15} - ix_{16} & x_4 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (\text{A1})$$

The set $\{x_1, \dots, x_{16}\}$ spans the entire state space, and the equation of motion (17a) becomes

$$\dot{\vec{x}} = J_1 \vec{f}_1(\vec{x}) + J_2 \vec{f}_2(\vec{x}) + \alpha \vec{f}_3(\vec{x}), \quad (\text{A2a})$$

with $\vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_{16})^\top$,

$$\vec{f}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2x_{12} \\ 2x_{12} \\ 0 \\ -x_8 \\ x_7 \\ -x_6 \\ x_5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 \\ x_{16} \\ -x_{15} \\ x_{14} \\ -x_{13} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{f}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2x_{11} \\ 2x_{11} \\ 0 \\ -x_7 \\ -x_8 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 \\ 0 \\ -x_{15} \\ -x_{16} \\ x_{13} \\ x_{14} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{f}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2x_8 \\ -2x_7 \\ 2x_{10} \\ -2x_9 \\ 2x_{12} \\ -2x_{11} \\ 2x_{12} \\ 2x_{14} \\ -2x_{13} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (\text{A2b})$$

and J_1 , J_2 and α given in Eq. (21). The vector fields $\vec{f}_1(\vec{x})$, $\vec{f}_2(\vec{x})$ and $\vec{f}_3(\vec{x})$ govern the admissible directions for the evolution of the state \vec{x} , whereas J_1 , J_2 and α determine their relative magnitude for each direction. With the representation (A1), the purity of the qubit becomes

$$\mathcal{P}_Q = (x_1 + x_2)^2 + (x_3 + x_4)^2 + 2(x_7 + x_{13})^2 + 2(x_8 + x_{14})^2. \quad (\text{A3})$$

The set of the coupled equations (A2) is separated in two disjunct sets by introducing new variables, $z_i \in \mathbb{R}$. The relevant ones are given by

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 &= x_1 + x_2 - 1/2, & z_5 &= x_7 + x_{13}, \\ z_2 &= x_{12}, & z_6 &= x_6 - x_{16}, \\ z_3 &= x_{11}, & z_7 &= x_8 + x_{14}, \\ z_4 &= -2x_1 - x_2 - x_3, & z_8 &= x_5 - x_{15}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A4})$$

There are eight further variables, z_9, \dots, z_{16} , that are required to span the entire state space. However, these variables are not coupled to z_1, \dots, z_8 , so they can be ignored for the maximization of the purity.

Using the new variables and exploiting that $\text{Tr}[\hat{\rho}'] = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1$, the qubit purity simplifies to

$$\mathcal{P}_Q = \frac{1}{2} + 2(z_1^2 + z_5^2 + z_7^2). \quad (\text{A5})$$

Moreover, the equations of motion for z_1, \dots, z_8 decouple into two independent subspaces. One subspace is $S_1 = \{z_1, z_2, z_3\}$ with the equations of motion given in Eq. (19), where $z_1^c = -(z_4 + 1)/2$ is a constant since $\dot{z}_4 = 0$. The other subspace is $S_2 = \{z_5, z_6, z_7, z_8\}$ with the equations of motion given by Eq. (20).

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